Conclusions

-During the day the total cross atmosphere radiative flux divergence is heavily influenced by the solar insolation, while it is controlled by the longwave divergence at night.

-Clouds are not present during the dry season and coincidently the diurnal cycle of divergence tends to be less variable.

-Clouds appear to have a negligible impact on the magnitude of the total divergence during 2006 because they impact both the TOA and surface fluxes in a compensatory manner.

-There is a nocturnal peak in the diurnal cycle of cloud fraction.

Acknowledgements

Allison Marquardt Collow and Mark Miller are supported by DOE Award DE-FG02-08ER64531.

References